

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY.

HER MAJESTY the Queen Empress will hold the first Drawing Room of the season at Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

THE Queen has intimated her intention of relaxing the strict rules about the cut of the dresses of ladies attending the Drawing-rooms, so far as the early spring functions are concerned, so that they will not be required to expose themselves, when half-naked, to the bleak air of a February day.

MARCH 29th is the approximate date on which the Budget Statement will be issued. The Government of India offices will probably close in Calcutta a week later.

MR. R. A. Way, C. E., has been appointed Agent and Chief Engineer of the Delhi-Kalka Railway, and is preparing to open work at once on the Umballa-Kalka section. On the Delhi side the alignment has still to be worked out preparatory to the acquisition of the necessary land.

SEVERAL continental papers declare that Lord Dufferin is arranging a formal treaty of alliance with Italy, on conditions that are likely to overcome the objections of the British Parliament.

THE United States has 57,376 post offices, as against 18,688 in Germany, 17,587 in Great Britain, and 7,296 in France. Excluding Germany, the United States has about as many post offices as all the countries of Europe combined, and is adding to the number at the rate of about 2,000 per annum. In the gross postal revenue the United States stands first. The present rates of postage in America are, everything considered, the lowest in the world. In the length of its mail routes, the United States is far ahead of any other country, with 403,396 miles, while those of Germany aggregate only 65,885 miles, those of Great Britain 44,275 miles, and those of France 65,334 miles; and in the mileage of mail service annually performed, the United States is immeasurably ahead of all other nations.

It has been decided that Provincial Governments shall contribute to the Government of India during the official year which begins in April an aggregate grant of seventy-four lakhs. The arrangement is of a temporary character. It has been found that the subject of the financial relations of the Supreme and Local Governments, involving as they do many and divergent interests, requires further discussion before anything in the shape of a permanent scheme can be attained. Meanwhile the grant has been agreed upon as a temporary expedient without prejudice to a further and more lasting settlement.

MR. LABOUCHERE has been interviewed by a reporter and said in reference to the interminable Parnell Commission: 'I believe the letters to be forgeries, as Parnell is the last man in the world to have written letters of that nature; and judging from the wearisome tirade of ancient history raked up every day, I should say that *Times* feels pretty certain that the letters are forgeries, and so plays about to gain time. If I were only the proprietor of a daily newspaper, perhaps the ancient history would be to me of quite another colour, as it represents so much cheap "copy," and I might then be disposed to revel in the minute details which are daily served up to us as news, but which we all have heard over and over again, and of which we are heartily sick.'

THE American newspaper press this last year took about 184,000,000 words of special matter. A newspaper has been known to have received 35,000 words of telegraphic matter in a single night and one of the Western papers is said to have paid over 100,000 dols. for one year's despatches. It may be noted that this matter is almost wholly of the class known as "news"—that is to say, it does not include, as it would in England, frequent and copious reports of political meetings, with Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury at full length. Mr. Somerville, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph agency, says that the general average rate per word over the country is only from one-eighth to half cent per word. It is,

of course, this cheapness which has stimulated the growth of the system.

TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following interesting account of how a pugnacious editor was suppressed and deported ninety-four years ago in Calcutta:—

In 1792 William Duane came out to India where he thought there was a nice prospect for him in the field of journalism. At Calcutta he started a newspaper called the *Indian World*, which was a complete success. His criticisms on men and measures were fearless and independent, and as a natural consequence he became unpopular with the ruling powers. In September 1794 Duane made up his mind to sell off the *Indian World* and all his other property and return to Philadelphia. The sale was to have taken place on the 1st January 1795, and his passage had even been engaged by the *Hercules* then lying at Calcutta. Duane was at this time not in open enmity with the public officials, but no doubt they had a lurking hatred of him, and were waiting for an opportunity to be revenged on him. On the morning of the 27th December 1794 a note from Captain John Collins, Private Secretary of Sir John Shore, was put into the hands of Duane inviting him to the Governor-General's house. Thither he proceeded at once; when lo! he met none but Captain Collins, who, to his utter amazement, pronounced him a State prisoner, and immediately there rushed out, with drawn swords, some thirty sipahis, who were concealed in an ante-chamber, the doors of which being left open by them, discovered Sir John Shore and two others of the Supreme Council sitting on a sofa. Duane's feelings can more be imagined than described. Some hot words passed between Captain Collins and him. The last words Mr. Duane could say were: "You are performing the part of Grand Vizier now, my little gentleman, and these are your mates. Calcutta is become Constantinople and the Governor-General the Grand Turk." The rest is soon told. Duane was conveyed to Fort William and placed in charge of three sentinels, one of whom was always by his side day and night with a drawn bayonet! On the third day after his arrest he was taken on board an armed Indiaman and conveyed to England where he was set free "without a single word of information or explanation." He lost all his property worth about fifty thousand dollars, the East India Company having no doubt misappropriated it.

THERE is said to be a probability of the Government handing over the Oudh, and Rohilkund Railway to a company again at no very distant date, and it is believed that negotiations are now being carried on with reference to the transfer—one of the conditions being that the Government servants now on the line are to be retained for three years' certain, after which their services can be retained or dispensed with.

INFANTICIDE is as widely practised in China as it ever was in India. The Celestials regard girls with quite a Brahminical aversion, and, in the same spirit, place great store upon male children. South China is specially notorious in this matter, and in the towns and villages along the coast of Kwangtung it is the prevailing custom, we are told, for families to own only one daughter. When others are born they are relentlessly exposed on the shore, within reach of the tide. A Chinese paper gives a description of some sights along the shore, which are almost beyond belief. The sea is not always allowed to do its cruel work, but is often anticipated by dogs and pigs, which convert the shore in places into shambles. Several years ago a District Magistrate was so horrified at what he saw that he founded an asylum for discarded children at Wei Chou-fu, the control of which was entrusted to a Board of Trustees. Unfortunately this experiment in baby-farming was not honestly conducted. The Trustees neglected their duty, and the treasurer made away with the funds. At last, however, the scandal has been brought to light, and the humane institution is making a fresh start.

THE Chinese Government have ordered their official Chang, who was nominated chief Amban at Lhasa some time ago, to take up his appointment forthwith. He will shortly start from Kuldja, but it is not known whether he will be instructed to visit the Tibetan frontier. The official who conducted the negotiations at Gnatong is acting as Joint or Assistant Amban, and expects to be confirmed in the post.

THE American Immigration Committee has submitted a sweeping bill restricting the immigration of foreigners. It proposes to prohibit absolutely the entrance of idiots, insane persons, paupers, felons, notorious misdemeanants, polygamists, persons afflicted with loathsome diseases, and persons under contracts to labour. It also provides that foreign labourers, except Professors and Ministers, shall not be allowed to pursue their calling for a limited time,

with the intention of returning to their homes. Every foreigner not thus excluded shall pay a tax of five dollars, and be provided with a certificate from the United States representative.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY.

GENERAL MACLEAN is now well on his way from Teheran to Mashed. Rumours are current of reinforcements having been sent from the Caucasus into the Trans-Caspian Province, but the destination of these troops is unknown.

THE passing of the new Cantonment Bill will be postponed to next cold weather, as the opinions of the Local Governments have not been received in time to admit of the measure being carried through in this session.

'CONTEMPORARY America,' says Max O'Rell, 'seem to me to be governed by the Irish. The Germans, the Scandinavians, all these crowds of foreigners that year by year flock to the New World to find a livelihood, and which America gradually assimilates go west to fell forests and reclaim the land. But the Irish pitch their tents for the most part in the large cities, where they congregate together and take up politics. The city of New York, which had been successively in the power of the Dutch, the English, and the Yankees, is to-day the real capital of Ireland. The English are always wondering why Americans are all in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and ready to back up the cause with their dollars. Why I will tell you. The good Americans hope that when Ireland is restored to the Irish, all the Irish will go home.'

THE Japanese Government has determined that the members of the future Upper House of Parliament, which is to come into existence next year, shall be properly educated and qualified for the high duties they will have to perform. Accordingly, we learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, they are to be enrolled at once in a new class of Court officials, to be called *Jichin*, and they are to occupy themselves with the study of the Constitution of the National Assembly, and of political questions generally.

COOCH-BEHAR HISTORY.—It was some time in 1771 when the Bhootials encroached on the territories of the Rajah of Cooch Behar. A short time after this the Rajah's Prime Minister, Darpo Deb, entered into an alliance with them which was likely to have been attended with ruinous consequences to the Cooch Behar Rajah. In this extremity he applied for assistance to the East India Company, and to secure protection in future engaged to pay one-half of his revenue to the British Government. Captain Jones was, therefore, deputed with a battalion of sepoy in 1772, and routed the army of Darpo Deb, who took refuge in Bhutan. Captain Jones followed him, and in 1773 took the fortress of Dalim Cotta, where the (Bhootia) Deb Rajah and Darpo Deb both sued for peace. A Mr. Ahmuty was deputed by the British Government to ascertain the amount of the Rajah's net revenue, which was then found to amount to hundred and sixty thousand Narayane Rupees. The Rajah's tribute was accordingly fixed at half that amount or 80,000 N. Rs., equal to about 67,700 Co's Rs., as a perpetual settlement. The Rajah's revenues have increased considerably since that time, and they are now believed to amount to sixteen lakhs of rupees. Mr. Ahmuty's settlements are still in force as far the rates go, and the Rajah's increased revenue is derived from new settlers, and new lands having been taken up since the date of the treaty. The Rajah is dependent on the British Government as to all foreign alliances. In his own territories his sway is supreme, but he is bound to govern on the principle of British regulations.

IN consequence of a recent case of alleged abduction of a Hindu girl by the Wesleyan Zenana Mission for the purposes of proselytism, the Komatees of the town of Bangalore have held a public meeting and resolved not to send their girls to mission schools under pain of social ostracism. The Mahomedans are showing a similar attitude.

FOR the first Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University, which comes off on the 25th of next month and following days, there are 1,114 candidates. For the Intermediate Examination, which takes the place of the Calcutta "First Arts," 328 candidates

have presented themselves, and for the B. A. degree 78, the two latter taking place simultaneously with the Entrance. The receipts in fees exceed the amount estimated for by more than Rs. 2,500.

THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

News received from the Afghan frontiers is to the effect, that no military preparations whatever are being made for any aggressive movement, such as that recently reported.

HERR VON BOTTICHER, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, in opening the Trade Congress in Berlin (Feb 19.) made a speech, in the course of which he referred to the political situation, and said there was no reason to apprehend that the peace of Europe was in danger of being disturbed at present.

HEAVY rainfall is reported throughout the Punjab. In Delhi several houses have collapsed in consequence, and several herds of cattle have also succumbed to cold and exposure. The fields around Delhi are still under water, and where the drainage is defective there is no hope of the standing crops surviving. The river Jumna has risen two feet within the past three days, and there is great distress among the villages situated on the river side.

THE *Overland Mail* of February 1st writes: "Colonel Bell, the head of the Indian Intelligence Department, has just returned to England from Central Asia, over which he has been wandering for the last year or two. He has been much about the Central Asian Railway, and Colonel Bell has brought back with him a huge pile of notes, which have been deposited at the India Office. No doubt his memoranda contain a good deal that is of strategic value, but they are mostly of purely geographical interest. Colonel Bell will be succeeded in the Intelligence Department by Colonel Woodthorpe."

UNDER the new reorganization scheme of the Military Accounts Department there will in future be four Controllers; three Examiners each for Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; two Examiners for Rawalpindi, four Inspectors of Accounts; four officers in charge of Accounts branches; and six officers in reserve. The Government of India has rejected the proposal of the Finance Commission that the Department should in future be officered by civilians, but in future promotion will go by selection, subordinate officers who may show special qualifications superseding seniors who are less qualified.

The excavations at Muttra have been closed after twenty-six days' hard work. The large collection of very interesting Jain and Buddha relics unearthed, has been despatched to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, where it will be accessible to all interested in Jainism and Buddhism. Some good photographs have been taken of the two colossal Jain statues, as well as a general view of the excavations.

Some time ago in consequence of the serious encroachment of the sea, it was found necessary to remove the Brighton Beach Hotel, in the United States, to a safer position further inland. This was effected in a most remarkable manner. The extreme length of the building is 480 ft., the extreme width 200 ft., and the minimum width 150 ft. Part of the structure has five stories, and the total weight about 6,000 tons. Twenty-four tracks were laid under the hotel, and were supported partly on piling and partly on railway sleepers laid on the surface of the ground. These tracks were carefully levelled, the hotel was raised to the proper height by the means of several thousand jack screws. Six locomotives were used, three upon each of two of the central tracks, a double line of heavy bolts were laid behind the blocks bracing the different tracks together, and preventing any tendency of the road to rise. It was estimated that the locomotives moved six feet in order to move the hotel one foot. The distance that the hotel was moved was 560 ft., and the actual time that the building was in motion was 28 minutes. It is stated that not even a ceiling was cracked, or a pane of glass broken, and the cars upon which it rested were said to be uninjured by the strain.

ALTHOUGH the strength of the King of the Netherlands is not diminishing very rapidly, Professor Rosenstein and the other physicians do not disguise their opinion that every day there is less hope of his recovery. He takes little or no nourishment. The physicians do not leave the palace. The Queen is always near the King, and reads all urgent documents, which his Majesty signs with difficulty. He seems to understand his situation, and asks several times daily for the Crown Princess. Injections of morphia are employed from time to time to allay the King's pain.

A GERMAN periodical reports that the Greek Church is making great progress in Japan, and that

there is a strong movement there in favour of making Christianity the State religion. The motive is said to be rather political than religious. The Japanese are supposed to believe that the European Powers will not treat with them on equal terms till they embrace Christianity.

FRIDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY.

HERE is a hint for the ghee manufacturers. Coconut butter is being introduced into France. A Paris correspondent says that it is made from the oil of the coconut, is one-third cheaper than margarine, is appetizing, nutritious, free from rancidity, and excellent for kitchen purposes.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the raising of the pay of the Chief Commissioner of Burma to that of a Member of Council, with effect from the 1st of January last.

EXCLUSIVE of the salt revenue, the net sea and land customs revenue for the past ten months of the financial year amounted to Rs. 92,35,000 as against Rs. 88,25,000 during the corresponding period of last year. There was an increase of nearly thirteen lakhs in the import revenue, but a decrease of upwards of nine lakhs in the export revenue.

WE learn from the statement of rainfall, weather and state and prospects of the crops in Bengal for the week ending 19th February, 1888, that the prospects have generally improved in most places by the recent rains. The recent floods in Ulubarya have caused some loss. The hail in Nelpamari in the District of Rungpore has caused some injury to the tobacco plants. In Chittagong, rain is much wanted for the winter crops. In Lohardugga, the prospects of the rabi crops are not favorable.

THE *Kattywar Times* gives an interesting account of an enlightened Rajkote Rani who will shortly be proceeding to England with her husband. Raniji Nandkanverba of Gondal appears to be a singularly gifted lady. Of late she has been devoting herself body and soul to the raising of the social status of women. She has, we understand, mastered English, and intends learning French and Sanskrit. She has made considerable progress in the study of the Vedanta and Puranas. At a recent prize distribution at Gondal the Raniji expressed herself, we presume, in English, to the following effect:—

"Girls, this is the time for you to learn. You should make the best possible use of it. In ancient times many very learned ladies, such as Maitreyi, Gargi, Lila, and others have flourished in our country. Keep their examples before your eyes. In the great philosophical controversy between Madanmishra and Shadkercharya—the most distinguished scholars of their age—Lila, Madanmishra's wife, was appointed umpire, with the consent of both the disputants. The erudition of Maitreyi and Gargi is well known. Their words of wisdom are read with reverence by great Pundits. Many other such instances can be cited from among our class. If their high standard of proficiency is difficult to reach, you should at least know as much of reading, writing, singing, keeping accounts, sewing, knitting, cooking and other domestic work, as is essential in your worldly requirements. Virtue and morality are equally essential—perhaps more so. For it is better to be moral and virtuous without learning, than to become learned and be addicted to vice. Where learning and virtue are found together, it is good as gold with fragrance."

This is the only Rani in Kattywar, who, our contemporary believes, takes so much interest in female education and in social and moral reforms.

MR. CAINE has suggested to the Indian Government that it should invite Mr. Pritchard, who has great experience of the Indian Abkari system, and is a supporter of it, and two or three other distinguished Abkari administrators to join three or four such opponents of that system as Messrs. Watcha and Dantra, in a conference, which should extend over three or four days, and be presided over by the Viceroy. Mr. Caine rightly says that this would bring face to face those who were attacking the system, and those who were defending it, and a Viceroy would be the umpire.

Soon after the Duke of Edinburgh was promoted to the command of a ship he was stationed for some time at Gibraltar, and while there, was in the habit of dining with the officers of the garrison some four or five days out of the seven. One day at dinner, his Royal Highness remarking upon the continual absence of mutton from the menu, was told that there were no sheep in Gibraltar. The Prince had some very fine ones on board his ship, which he at once volunteered to send for the mess and was warmly thanked by the officers for his kindly present. A fortnight later, however, when the ship was leaving Gibraltar, an equerry waited upon the officer who had charge of the mess and requested payment for the sheep. The officer, highly amused, refused to pay one farthing unless the Prince should send a formally worded bill, made out in the name of His Royal Highness and properly receipted by him. The equerry agreed,

and, in the course of an hour, presented a bill for the mutton the Prince had helped to eat, and received payment for it. Needless to say, the bill of the Royal trader is preserved among the archives of the regiment. The Duke, however, though not generous, has certain theory of justice of his own and acts up to it.

SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

A TRIBE at Kohat, known as Mala Khel, has been giving trouble for some time, and of late has become particularly bold and aggressive. Representations have been made to Government as to the necessity of sending an expedition against this tribe, but up to the present, nothing has been made public.

A DISCOVERY has been made in America of the utility of paper for building purposes. Use of paper for building purposes—that is to say, flexible sheets, made of vegetable or other fibre, which has been reduced to a pulp and then spread out, pressed, and dried—is finding favour amongst American builders. They advance several reasons for this new application of paper stuff. Firstly, it can be made in rolls of almost any width and length; it is flexible, and, by glueing several layers together, made stiff, and will stop a passage of air, because it has no joints. Secondly, it has no grain like wood and will not split. Thirdly, it is not affected by change of temperature, and therefore has an advantage over sheet metal as roofing material. Fourthly, whereas in its natural condition it is affected by moisture, it may be rendered waterproof by saturating it with asphaltum, or by a variety of other methods. Fifthly, it is a non-resonant, and well-fitted to prevent any passage of sound. Sixthly, it is a non-conductor of heat, and can be made also of incombustible material like asbestos, or rendered fire-resisting by chemical treatment. Combination of paper with other substances, and solidifying this mass by pressure render practical production of a material capable of replacing wood for many purposes.

ANOTHER case of flogging an editor comes from Mussorie. *Mussorie Beacon* is the name of a paper which hails from that place, and its editor, Dr. Howthorne, took it into his head to say something against the Magistrate of Gorukhpore. Mr. Galbraith, the Magistrate, considered it as a piece of gross impertinence and assaulted the editor. But while Captain Hearsey got his one month, Mr. Galbraith has been only fined. Speaking of this a contemporary shrewdly remarks: "Mr. Galbraith would have been probably also sent to jail if he were a supporter of the Congress, and did not belong to the Civil Service."

MORE than twenty-eight mamludars of the Poona division have been deprived of judicial powers by order of the Government. These men are some of the officials who have made statements in connection with the Crawford case incriminating themselves.

BOTH savage and semi-barbarous people have always exhibited a great repugnance to any surgical operation, however necessary, which involves amputation. The *North China Herald*, in commenting upon this circumstance, points out that the Chinese have always shown this repugnance, not on account of fear or pain, for they are patient under all kinds of physical suffering, but because they look upon it as a duty to keep the body intact. If they submit to the amputation of a limb, they invariably ask for the severed member, and keep it in a box, to be buried in due time with the owner. Some times they will actually eat it thinking it only right that that which has been taken from the body should be returned to it. On the same principle an extracted tooth will be carefully preserved, or ground to powder and swallowed in water. Another curious phase of the same idea is seen in the belief that a sick parent can be cured by broth made from flesh cut from a living child, and it is looked upon as a sign of filial piety for the child to submit himself to an operation for that purpose. The child is supposed to be of the vital essence of the parent, and if a portion of this essence is returned to the fountain head, the parent will be greatly strengthened. The peace-loving nature of the Chinese is said to be largely due to this respect for the human body.

It has been announced from St. Petersburg that Colonel Pevtsoff will start for Asia about the end of February to continue the expedition to Thibet, which was planned by the late General Prejevalsky.

SOME fanatical Mahomedan students in Constantinople, who are known as Softas, have been issuing seditious pamphlets and placards against the Sublime Porte. Many of those concerned in the agitation have been arrested and sent in exile to the interior.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Baba Asutosh Mukerjee, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., on Monday, the 25th Inst., at 4 P.M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Integration of the Equations of Motion. Clebsch's Transformation.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,

Honorary Secretary.

February 23rd, 1889

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1889.

LORD SALISBURY'S "BLACK MAN"

LORD SALISBURY by his unmannerly sneer at the "blackman" has unwittingly rendered a valuable service to India. The use of that offensive expression in connection with Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji gave occasion for a banquet in his honour at the National Liberal Club. The proceedings of this meeting possess a peculiar interest for the people of India, and have produced a profound effect in this country. As Sir William Hunter remarked with perfect justice, the sympathy shown to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji would awaken chords of loyalty, gratitude and love in thousands of Indian hearts. We notice that nearly 250 persons were present at the dinner, and that the chair was taken by the Marquis of Ripon who was supported by Sir William Hunter and Sir William Wedderburn. There can be no doubt that Lord Ripon was the appropriate chairman of the Meeting, and he discharged his duties with great ability and admirable good taste.

Lord Ripon, in proposing the health of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji described him correctly as a worthy product of British rule in India. His Lordship pointed out that Mr. Nowroji was one of the fruits of the great system of English education in this country. In connection with this, Lord Ripon pertinently observed that British rule in India had features that were unique in the history of the world, and that although it was a despotic rule, England had nevertheless given to the governed a perfectly free press and the unrestricted right of public meeting. Lord Ripon went on to say:—"He did not remember a parallel case in which a Government practically despotic had been bold enough to allow these things to those over whom it ruled. It was a great honor to England that she should have made that bold experiment, and it was worthy of this free country that she should have attempted it. It was a still greater honour and tribute to the soundness of the principles by which she had been guided that that great experiment had been altogether successful. There were men who would desire to reverse that policy, but he thought it would be a great discredit and dishonour to our name, if we were for a moment to hesitate to adhere to the principles which we had deliberately laid down. He was sure the English people would always be determined to pursue that policy and to accept its results. One of these results flowed from the system of European education to which he had referred. They were turning out these highly educated Indians in increasing numbers, filled with the aspirations which such knowledge and such studies must bring with them and the question was how they could most wisely, justly and safely satisfy these aspirations. Lord Macaulay had said that we were bound to accept the consequences which must flow from such cultivation of the intellectual powers of our Indian fellow-subjects. He said with deep conviction that the solution of that problem was comparatively easy at the present time, but that the longer it was postponed, the more it was neglected, the more difficult would its solution become. Such men as Mr. Nowroji who might be taken as the spokesman of many others like him who were to be found in India, were entitled to have

their aspirations granted and he was convinced that they were filled with a loyal attachment to the British Government." The noble words we have just quoted deserve the serious consideration of the voting population of the United Kingdom. Experience has amply demonstrated that no reforms in the existing system of Indian administration could be introduced without the assistance of the British public rendered through their representatives in Parliament. England may be justly proud of the great work which she has so far accomplished in this country. If she had done nothing beyond giving us the inestimable blessings of the *pax-Britannica* and the Western culture which it is now our good fortune to enjoy, that alone would have justified her conquest of India. But it is equally beyond dispute that much still remains to be done before England's noble mission in this country can be said to have been fulfilled. That consummation which is so much to be wished would depend entirely on the satisfactory solution of the important question to which Lord Ripon refers. England having awakened political aspirations in the minds of the Natives of India is bound to gratify them. Those who possess a country have an undeniable claim on the honors and emoluments of its government. If this was not true, the Western culture which England has been giving us since the last fifty years, would be a snare, a folly and a curse, instead of a blessing. It is obvious that matters cannot stand where they are now. In dealing with India England must either go forward or retrace her steps. She must either carry to its logical conclusion the noble policy which she has hitherto been pursuing in this country or reverse that policy altogether. We are aware that our Anglo-Indian friends would strongly recommend the latter course and adopt it to-morrow, if they could. But we share Lord Ripon's conviction that the English people would always be determined to pursue the noble policy which has hitherto been carried out in this country and to accept its results. We cannot for a moment dream that England, acting upon the advice of narrow-minded Indian bureaucrats, should undo the noble work she has so far, to the wonder of the whole civilized world, accomplished in India. It behoves the English people to make up their minds definitely on this subject without delay. All intelligent and unprejudiced persons will agree with Lord Ripon that the question as to how the political aspirations of educated Indians can be safely fulfilled, should be solved at once, as the longer its solution was postponed the more difficult it would undoubtedly become. Lord Ripon, we are also glad to find, emphatically declared that he did not subscribe to the strange doctrine propounded by the present Prime Minister that nobody who was not born in England ought to be an English member of Parliament. On the contrary his Lordship aptly observed that those who put themselves forward as the special friends of the unity of the Empire could hardly find a better mode of illustrating its reality than by facilitating the entrance into the House of Commons of a Native of India. We hope very earnestly that Lord Salisbury and his Unionist friends will realize the force of this sensible observation.

Of the speech which Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji made in replying to the toast proposed by Lord Ripon, we need not say much. It is quite sufficient to remark that he was in his best form. Speaking on behalf of the people of India, he gratefully acknowledged the beneficence of the British rule in India, and the inestimable blessings which it has conferred on the country. Two other toasts were given at the dinner. Mr. Frederick Harrison proposed "The Union of the Empire" and Mr. W. A. Hunter, M.P. for Aberdeen, proposed "Our Fellow-subjects in India." The latter toast, we are told, was drunk with loud cheers, and it was responded to by Sir William Hunter, who, since his retirement from the service has identified himself with the cause of Indian progress. Sir William remarked:—"This was the first time that Englishmen had assembled to honour, not a prince, but one of the people of India, simple Indian gentleman, undistinguished by title or honours, and only representing the political aspirations of his fellow-countrymen. The Indian National Congress was one of which Englishmen might be proud, for it was one which

India owed to the honesty of the British Government of that country. India did not ask for a Parliament, nor for a complete representation such as other countries enjoyed; but it did ask that the people should have some voice in the management of their own affairs." This request is certainly not unreasonable and there is no reason whatever why it should not be complied with at once.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

MORE than 20 years ago an attempt was for the first time made by Mr. A. M. Monteth, then Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to review the general progress of education in the empire. The "Note on the State of Education in India during 1865-66 prepared by Mr. Monteth was a most interesting document. His successor Mr. Arthur Howell, the present able Resident at Hyderabad, wrote a still more valuable Note for 1866-67. But for reasons best known to the Government of India, these annual "Notes" on the progress of education were discontinued. We are very glad to find that the useful practice has been revived under the orders of the India Office. The Secretary of State in dealing with the Report of the Education Commission and the Resolution recorded thereon by the Government of India, desired that the progress of education in the empire should be annually reviewed by the Supreme Government. Sir Alfred Croft was accordingly placed on special duty for drawing up a general report on the state of Education in India during the five years subsequent to the period embraced in the Report of the Commission. The Government of India reviewed at some length Sir Alfred's Report in June last, and in doing so, announced a new educational policy which was fully discussed in these columns. And now the Supreme Government has recorded a Resolution on the progress of education during the past official year.

This Resolution is necessarily a much less interesting document than either the "Notes" prepared by Messrs. Monteth and Howell or the general report drawn up by Sir Alfred Croft. The Resolution merely contains the statistics of Education for 1887-88, and announces that a general report similar to that made by Sir Alfred Croft will be published every fifth year. The figures now laid before the public show that there has been an increase in the aggregate number of public and private schools during the past year. The number of the former had risen from 94,208 to 94,636. But the number of Private Institutions exhibits a much larger growth, the total number of schools having increased by upwards of 10,000. The percentage of the total population attending schools had risen in the year from 10.7 to 11.8. The records of average attendance at public Institutions show a corresponding improvement; but it is a pity that records to show the average attendance at private schools are not available. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Arts Colleges rose from 8,764 to 10,328; but the increase in the number attending the Professional Colleges was very slight. The Secondary and Primary Schools also exhibit an improvement; but it is a matter for regret that the numbers at the training Schools declined by nearly a thousand in the year; while the increase at other special schools was less than 300. This increase is much smaller than could be desired. It is, however, satisfactory to find that there was a sustained increase among Mahomedan pupils. It was distributed over every stage of education but was chiefly noticeable at the private schools which were attended by 240,472 pupils, as compared with 195,475 pupils in 1886-87. Assuming the number of boys of the school-going age to be 15 per cent. of the population, the percentage of male scholars to the male population of school-going age rose from 19.5 in 1886-87 to 20.0 in 1887-88. The increase during the same period in the number of institutions attended by girls was from 6,674 to 7,012, and the number of girls attending the schools rose by nearly fifty thousand. The percentage of female pupils to females of a school-going age which was 1.4 in 1886-87 was 1.8 in 1887-88.

We now come to financial statistics. It appears that the total expenditure on education was to 262 lakhs in 1887-88 as compared with 252½ lakhs in the previous year. Of the 262 lakhs spent last year, 209 lakhs were devoted directly towards Public Instruction. The total expenditure on Arts Colleges was only 18 lakhs, that on Professional Colleges 7½ lakhs, and that on Training schools 5½ lakhs. These three items which may be said to represent the cost of high education aggregate only 31 lakhs. The amount spent on Secondary schools was 86½ lakhs and that spent on Primary schools was 83 lakhs. The indirect expenditure, including charges on account of Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., amounted to 53 lakhs in 1887-88 as compared with 54½ lakhs in the previous year. This decrease, it should be noted, was mainly due to the reduction of the expenditure on buildings. The expenditure on education was met from Provincial and Local funds, from Municipal revenues, from Fees and from miscellaneous sources, such as endowments. The contributions from Provincial revenues amounted last year to 73 lakhs as compared with 86 lakhs in the previous year. There was a decrease of 13 lakhs under this head; but besides the sum thus shown as directly contributed by Provincial revenues, a sum of 9½ lakhs was transferred from Provincial to Local Board revenues in Bengal, while smaller transfers of the same kind were effected in other provinces. Taking all these sums into account, the total contribution from Provincial revenues did not much exceed that of the previous year. The expenditure from Local Funds increased by nearly ten lakhs, the rise being chiefly noticeable in those forms of education on which Provincial expenditure was concentrated. The expenditure of Municipal Funds on Education last year increased by nearly a lakh. The contribution towards expenditure on Education from the fees paid by scholars reached 73 lakhs in 1887-88; while the income from miscellaneous sources including endowments, was 56½ lakhs. It will thus be seen that the expenditure on Education from Provincial revenues was less than a crore of rupees. The Indian Government thus spends not even a million sterling for the education of 200 millions of people, while the Government of the United Kingdom contributes nearly 7 millions towards the education of a population of less than 40 millions. And yet the Government of India, in reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's general report in June last laid down in plain and emphatic terms that the contribution from the general revenues for purposes of public instruction should be gradually reduced, till the item disappeared altogether from the accounts. It must not be forgotten that the people of India are notoriously poor and unable to educate themselves, having not enough resources for the purpose. The statistics under review contain, in the opinion of the Government of India, proof of satisfactory progress of public instruction; but such proof will not be forthcoming in future years if the money given by Government to aid education is to be of the nature of a vanishing fraction, constantly diminishing and becoming beautifully less, till it vanished into thin air.

THE PATWARI BILL

At the last sitting of the Supreme Council the Hon. Mr. Quinton moved that the Bill to authorise the imposition of a patwari-rate in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Scoble, the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, the Hon. Sir Charles Elliott, the Hon. Sir David Barbour, the Hon. Mr. Halliday, the Hon. Munshi Muhammad Ali Khan and the Mover, with instructions to report within three weeks.

The debate which took place on Mr. Quinton's motion is worthy of careful study. It reveals a state of things which we are bound to say is not at all creditable to the present system of legislation. The facts which have come to light show that no body is responsible for the manner in which legislative machinery is worked. It will be simple foolhardiness after this to persist in maintaining that a reform of the Legislative Council is not immediately necessary. The Hon. Mr. Evans, speaking of the ostensible object of remitting the Patwari rate in 1882, said:—"It now

appears that the object of benefiting the rayats has not been attained, and that the object of converting the Oudh patwaris into Government officials is not attainable, and that the only persons benefited are the zemindars, and that no sufficient reason had ever been shown for conferring this benefit upon them at the expense of the general taxpayer". Mr. Evans forgets that the Taluqdars never asked for, nor wanted, the so called benefit. Government forced it upon them, in spite of the earnest representations they made that the action of Government would be productive of great mischief. No heed whatever was paid to their words, and the measure was passed to the utter disgust of all who had any knowledge of Oudh Revenue affairs. The fact is the whole scheme was an egregious blunder and a useless sacrifice of revenue. The only authority specifically mentioned as having been consulted was the then Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, who was also the Chief Commissioner of Oudh. But it must have been a very hasty consultation, and even heads of provinces are not infallible, at any rate, when they have no opportunity of consulting the officials under them who have special knowledge. The revenue authorities and the many experienced revenue officers in those provinces had no opportunity of expressing their opinions. Had they been consulted such a mistake would have been impossible, for the facts are the same now as they were then. Again, had there been time for the Council to obtain information in the usual way by comments of officials and non-officials after the due publication of the scheme it could never have been carried out. No, the matter was considered to be so urgent that the standing orders were suspended, and the measure was passed in hot haste. Where was the need of haste on part of the Government to empty its pockets in this casual and ill-considered manner, asks Mr. Evans. It is a question which it will be extremely difficult for the Government of India to answer. This instance of hurried sacrifice of revenue and assumption of liability for no sufficient reason seems to point to something radically wrong in this system under which it is liable to occur. Let us all hope it may be possible so to alter the machinery of Government as to secure due deliberation in future before existing sources of revenue are sacrificed under the light-hearted influence of a temporary surplus. "The natural result of the discovery of the error," continues Mr. Evans, "would seem to be the re-imposition of the burden to its full extent. The present proposal is to re-impose the burden to the extent of 20 lakhs only, leaving the Government to bear 10 lakhs. It is said that more work will be thrown on the patwaris by Government, and that the Government will be a pecuniary gainer by their labour. This would be a good reason for a Government grant to increase their pay and their efficiency, but does not seem a sufficient reason for diminishing the former contribution of the landowners. But it is far easier to make a mistake than to rectify it, and the reasons must be strong which induce the Government in its present financial position to prefer twenty lakhs to thirty. As regards the tenants in the N. W. Provinces whose ancient contribution to the old cess has long ago become amalgamated with their rents, I fear the new cess will bear hardly on them, and that they will be worse off than if it had never been remitted. This is a matter for the Select Committee to deal with. It may be difficult to re-adjust the burden now without giving cause for complaint. The present Government is placed in this somewhat invidious position through no fault of their own, and must make best of it. As the Jewish proverb has it 'the fathers have eaten some grapes and the children's teeth are set on an edge.' What mainly concerns the general public is that some steps should be taken to minimise the risk of such errors in the future."

The speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Steel exposes all the weak parts of the Government Scheme. He shows no mercy to the framers of the Bill, and is justly indignant at the heartlessness with which the hard-earned money of the rate-payers is wasted. Mr. Steel's speech will amply repay perusal, and we make no apology in quoting largely from it. He said:—"When introducing this Bill, the

hon. member in charge prepared the way for his proposals by explaining the nature and the history of the Patwari Cess, as it existed prior to the year 1882. He showed that the cess was not a tax, but was in fact purely a rent charge. The zemindars held their interest in State property on the distinct and well-understood condition that they paid the cost of keeping correct village accounts. In the year 1882 the cess was abolished, without any attempt to secure for the rayats the benefit of the remission although that was the object Government had in view. It thus appears that a class which had no special claim to indulgence was unwittingly presented with 30 lakhs annually at the cost of the revenue. My Lord, I must say that the hon. member's speech has exposed one of the most lamentable blunders ever made public. He was guarded in his censure, but it is evident from his language that the mistake was only possible because those who were conversant with land revenue matters were never consulted. There must have been scores of experienced revenue officers whose advice if obtained, would have kept Government right. My hon. friend himself could certainly have given in 1882 as clear an account of the history and incidence of the cess as he did last week. Again, if the public had been consulted I do not hesitate to say that the blunder would have been impossible. The opportunity would have been taken to remind Government of really pressing claims for remission of objectionable taxation. The abolition of the Rice tax, promised for so many years, would again have been urged upon Government. Those who protest against the exaction of revenue from the administration of Civil justice would have made themselves heard. When confronted with legitimate claimants this impostor must necessarily have been detected. But I should not have considered it my duty to express lamentations over the past, if I did not desire to emphasize the moral for guidance in the future. A demand has been made by the public, supported by unanswerable arguments, that the Councils Act should be so modified as to permit of discussion on projects for remitting taxation. The history of the Patwari Cess affords an admirable illustration of the necessity for this reform. When a tax is imposed, rapidity of action is commonly essential, in order to prevent individuals from profiting at the expense of the Revenue, but the law requires that the proposal should be submitted for discussion in your Lordship's Council. But when it is designed to remit taxation there is no such occasion for haste. Deliberation is specially desirable since a step once made is with greater difficulty retraced, and yet by law Government is precluded from affording any opportunity for discussion. With respect to the measure now before us, I must say that the hon. member's speech did not support his conclusion. He shewed that the cess should never have been abolished, and the logical conclusion would appear to be, that it should now be restored in its integrity. Instead of this he proposes to reduce the demand by one-third. During the past seven years the zemindars have been unintentionally presented with two crores of rupees, and I see no reason why the cess should not now be levied on the same scale as before 1882. I do not know why the North-West Government should contribute ten lakhs from provincial funds. If the money can be spared I would much prefer that the Hon. Finance Minister should sweep it into his capacious bag. Again, there seems no sufficient reason why the Oudh tenants, who in 1882 were supposed to be entitled to relief, but who never obtained it, should now be called upon to contribute to relieve their landlords from a just claim. If those proposals are put forward by way of compromise suggested by the zemindars, I cannot approve them. I am well aware, My Lord, that I have no constitutional right to propose any amendment to the Bill which would have the effect of increasing a money demand upon any class; but I feel justified in expressing the opinion that Government should reconsider the subject before proceeding with the Bill."

The italics are ours. We fully agree with Mr. Steel that the history of the Patwari cess affords an admirable illustration of the urgent need for Legislative reform. That the demand which has been made by the public for modifying the Councils Act, is not an unreasonable demand will at once be

conceded. Such a scandalous procedure as that which was adopted in remitting what was called the Patwari rate in 1882, can scarcely be conceived. Those who ask for Legislative reform should at once point to this measure as one which fully illustrates how the present system can be abused.

Mr. Quinton had not one word to say in refutation of the remarks made by Messrs Evans and Steel. There was no justification for the measure of 1882, and Mr. Quinton wisely refrained from attempting a justification. He said:—"I should like to say one or two words in reply to the hon. member, to remove what I think is a partial misconception. I should be very sorry if any inference should justly be drawn from what I said when I introduced the Bill, as to the Government having acted without having consulted the properly qualified authorities at the time of granting a remission of this taxation. The Government of India referred to the then Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, whose territories were to be affected by the proposed legislation. Sir George Couper, who was then the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P., *I am bound to suppose*, was guided in making his recommendations in a matter of such importance by the officers who he considered were the best able to give useful advice, and I certainly never meant to convey any impression to the contrary. Therefore, so far as my speech is concerned, I strongly disclaim the construction which has been inferentially put upon it by the hon. member. Then as regards what the Hon. Mr. Steel has said as to the injustice of throwing one-third of the total charge of these establishments on the Imperial funds, I do not know that I enlarged on that point so much as I might have done when introducing the Bill. I did attempt to show that the maintenance and efficiency of the Patwari establishments on an adequate scale produced enormous savings in the cost of the settlements which are now going on and may be expected to produce still greater savings in the settlements which will come on in the N. W. P. and Oudh during the next ten years. The principle of the assessment adopted with the consent of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for effectually carrying it out relies altogether on the efficiency of these establishments and the correctness and stability of these records and therefore it seems to me that it may very reasonably be argued that the public, who benefit by these enormous savings, and who would otherwise have to pay the full charges, may be asked to contribute in some degree for the maintenance of the establishments by which the savings were effected. I might also add that now-a-days much more is required from the patwari than formerly; that he supplies, for the information of the local Government and the Government of India and the Secretary of State and Parliament, statistics in numerous agricultural matters, and that without these establishments they would have to be procured by paid agency, and, of course unless the statistics are correct, they are apt to do more mischief than good. Upon these grounds the Government may fairly be called on to bear a portion of the charge. Finally, as regards Oudh and in some degree the N. W. P. tenants, the Hon. Mr. Evans has overlooked the fact that up to 1886 the landholders of Oudh had absolute unrestricted power of enhancing rents, and therefore whatever was put upon the landholders by way of a cess or charge, ultimately came out of the pockets of the tenants, either in the shape of enhanced rent or very often as a charge put on the tenant for the purpose of meeting a cess. But in 1886 this Council passed an Act which conferred very valuable statutory rights on the Oudh tenants. It checked this power of enhancement on the part of the landlord and rendered the tenant liable to enhancement only under certain definite rules. Therefore it would be impossible for the landlord in the present case to recover from the tenants the sums which they certainly did under a former procedure, and it must be borne in mind that in consequence of this legislation in 1886, the correctness of the patwari paper was a matter of infinite importance to the Oudh tenants. The statutory powers conferred on them by that Act can only be pressed by these patwari papers, and if the patwari is to

be altogether the servant of the landlord, and if the salaries are to be paid by them without control, the danger is that the evidence afforded by these papers would be in many cases either totally valueless or be in the interests of one party, viz, the landlords. Under these circumstances I think it is by no means unreasonable if the tenants were asked to contribute a sum which after all is exceedingly small, viz., twelve annas in the hundred rupees in Oudh, and in the N. W. P. it is one rupee and a small fraction in the hundred, viz., 1 in 96. So far I think the objections taken by my hon. friend can be met."

Mr. Quinton's reply, we are bound to say, is frank and straightforward. He *"is bound to suppose"* that Sir George Couper was guided by the best of motives, and to this we have not a word to say. We fully understand Mr. Quinton's position, and admit at once it would be unfair to blame him for the part he has to play in the discussion of the present measure. The Bill has been referred to a Select Committee and so the principle of the measure has been accepted. We deeply regret this circumstance. Our only hope now is that the Select Committee will so modify it as to take away all its objectionable features.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

In justification of the recent reduction of Postal and Government Savings Banks limits the *Englishman* argued in a recent issue that the "Rs.500" limit competes with the interest of private Banking concerns which are said to complain that the Savings Banks are "taking away a considerable amount of custom from them." We cannot make out how our contemporary can roundly assert any such thing, knowing full well, as he does, that no respectable Bank would open an account for less than Rs. 500 or allow interest on a balance of less than a thousand rupees. The interest allowed is very low, and none that ordinarily deals with Savings Banks would think of banking with recognised private Banks. The security of Government guarantee is not forthcoming in the case of these latter agencies which is one reason why they are not popular with small investors, and the Bank of Bengal where such security is to be had allows no interest whatsoever on current deposits. The elaborate stamped cheque system of doing business, moreover, would hardly suit this class, and the difficulty of depositing and drawing their small savings would at once put the lordly banking agencies to a discount. As to the accumulations of deposits "proving a source of embarrassment to Government" the difficulty is somewhat fanciful. The case seems to be quite the contrary, and the Government makes a good bargain by its value-payable and money-order systems, with high rates of commission, which are carried on almost entirely with the Savings Banks deposits. It is unreasonable to drive poor people to Government Papers and Stock Notes with their difficult and intricate procedure of conversion, when, as proved by actual results, the Savings Banks system has been found to be immensely popular and efficient. The contention about the variation of economic conditions of people of different localities is true enough and affords one more powerful reason why the present system ought to be maintained. Two hundred rupees may be a tolerable maximum in the Sonthal Parganas or Sumbulpore where money is scarce. But it is ridiculously low for the thriftily inclined Calcutta clerk or Bombay shopkeeper. The Government would have been justified in reducing the maximum, if the people were unwilling to have the present standard maintained. The importance of the Savings Bank system in this country will be perceived from the following figures culled from the last year's Report. On the 31st March 1888 there were 6,152 Government Savings Banks in India, and they contained 332,176 accounts, which received from Government Rs. 22,38,609 in the shape of interest, and possessed balances aggregating Rs. 6,67,63,315. In addition to these balances Government held, on behalf of the depositors, Government securities amounting to Rs. 4,55,800. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that the present facilities should not be recklessly withdrawn. The minimum of deposit should not be reduced when no case whatsoever has been attempted to be made out for such an unnecessary and unreasonable change.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Government House grounds on Friday, the 1st March 1889, at 9 P. M. Members of the Orders present in Calcutta on the 1st March will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their addresses to the H. M. Durand, Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and Indian Empire, not later than the 26th of February.

THE following gentlemen will be decorated at the Investiture on the 1st of March,—Sir David Barbour, the Hon. Mr. Scoble, the Maharaja of Dumraon, the Maharaja of Bettiah, the Maharaja of Hatwa, Sir Charles Paul, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Sir Mortimer Durand, Mr. Tawney, Colonel Collen, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Hudson, Mr. A. W. Paul, and Babu Protap Chandra Rai.

THE Prince of Wales has received a telegram from His Highness the Holkar offering to subscribe Rs. 1,00,000 to the Imperial Institute.

THE Hon. Sir Charles Elliott left Calcutta for Burma on Wednesday to be present at the opening of the Mandalay Railway.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Jeypur arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday. His Highness has come on a ceremonial visit to the Viceroy and will be present at the Investiture ceremony on the 1st proximo.

OWING to the heavy increase of business, the committee of the Chamber of Commerce have raised its subscription from Rs. 16 to 20 per mensem.

THE Nepal Durbar is cultivating the friendship of our new Viceroy. On Wednesday last its representative waited on His Excellency as the representative of the Queen Empress and presented several costly and unique objects which have been expressly sent down for the purpose.

A TELEGRAM from Chardjui states that the Amir remains inactive at Mazar-i-sharif, and that no military preparations are being made by him. The telegram adds that trade across the Russo-Afghan frontier has been resumed.

SIR ASMAN JAH, Mr. Howell and Nawab Mehdi Ali have arrived at the Presidency. Lord Lansdowne will now be called upon to examine and settle many questions of grave importance connected with the late Mining scandals and other Hyderabad matters.

THE *Times* in an article on Mr. Arthur Crawford's case, condemns the action of the Bombay Government in withholding the decision arrived at by the Commission from Mr. Crawford. The *Times* adds that delay in the matter is palpably unjust, and that the Government of India must take the matter into their own hands, and order the publication of the report and purify the Native Bench. The Government has refused to acquaint Mr. Crawford with the contents of the report of the Commission as it is confidential in character.

THE circuitous alignment of the Bengal Nagpur line is a serious objection to that line and efforts are being made for further reducing the distance between Calcutta and Bombay. Mr. Horace Bell is engaged on a survey for finding the shortest line between Tarkessur and Purulia on the Bengal Nagpur railway.

THE rumour about Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's intention of writing a book on India—a counterpart of his great work on Russia—is supposed to be an unfounded canard.

THE Burdwan adoption case is progressing. The Hon'ble Justice Norris has appointed Mr. Oldham, Collector of Burdwan the Maharaja's guardian. Written Statement has been ordered to be taken off the file and the issues of the case will not be settled till a fresh written Statement has been put in. Mr. Pugh has, in the meantime, published his award declaring the Dowager Maharani's right to the valuable jewellery in dispute.

MR. SPENCER, the well-known aeronaut, has arrived in Calcutta from Bombay by rail and not by balloon as was at one time contemplated. He proposes to give a grand parachute exhibition and is on the look out of a suitable spot.

SIR DONALD MACKENZIE WALLACE on the eve of his departure from India is being sumptuously feted. At a dinner given by the Secretaries to the Government of India and attended by the various Under-Secretaries, Sir David Barbour, who presided, in proposing the health of the guest spoke in high terms of his work and dwelt upon his harmonious relations with the Secretaries. Sir Donald Wallace, in acknowledging the compliment, said he had for four years been compelled to cultivate the quality of reticence, so that speech now came strangely to him. He, however, could now acknowledge the kindness, courtesy, and consideration which had been always shown to him. At a farewell dinner given him in London before leaving for India, he had been humorously warned that he might find India warm in more than a climatic sense, the allusion being to the permanent officials with whom he would have to deal. But from the first his reception had been most cordial and friendly. It came as an agreeable surprise, and his four years of office in India would be always regarded by him as some of the most pleasant and profitable of his life.

THE Patna Missionary case came up for hearing on Monday last. The Hon'ble Justice Mitra was of opinion that the two points in the case at present were: (1) whether the complaint was made upon oath before the magistrate, and (2) whether unlawful detention for an unlawful purpose meant detention for an immoral purpose. The learned Judge thought it was a pity that both the husband and the mother were not included in the rule. A more comprehensive rule has therefore been issued, in the following terms:—"That a rule be issued upon the husband Radha Kissen and the mother Matabo calling upon them to show cause why the proceedings should not be set aside, and why an order should not be made to the effect that the facts and circumstances which existed before the order complained of was made be restored, or why an order should not be made directing the said Radha Kissen and Matabo to produce the said Luchminia in the court of the magistrate for the purpose of restoring her to the custody of the petitioner, or of such other order that the facts of the case may warrant and justify."

MR. SECRETARY TUPPER's reply to the representation of the Punjab Mahomedan Association on the employment of Mahomedans is not likely to be much relished, for there is some ill-concealed plain speaking which may not wholly fall in with their view of men and things. As regards the principle of conferring posts by competitive examination the system may tend at present "to give the appointments competed for to certain classes only to the exclusion of other important classes who have for many reasons strong claims." The question whether any unobjectionable modification which would correct this tendency can be devised is under consideration. The Secretary points out, however, that "it is not only the Mahomedans who suffer in this respect: the Hindu Rajpoots and Sikh Jats suffer even more." It is hard to make our Mahomedan friends understand this. It is not that they suffer as Mahomedans but as uneducated men. Let them have their fair share of education and public appointments will come to the educated members of their community as of right.

THE trial of Mr. O'Brien at Tralee on a further charge under the Crimes Act resulted in his being sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Mr. Carew, Home Rule member, North Kildare, has been arrested at Kinloch for an offence under the Crimes Act.

THE prize distribution of the Bethune College, under the presidency of Marchioness of Lansdowne, on Wednesday last was a great success. The annual report showed that in 1888 one girl passed the First Arts Examination with a scholarship, and two more girls joined the third-year class from Lucknow. Three girls appeared at the First Arts Examination of 1889. The school department had 119 pupils, against 121 in February 1888. Two girls passed the Entrance examination of the University in 1888 in the first division, and gained Government scholarships; five appeared at the Entrance examination held last week, the highest number on record. The Government of Bengal had lately transferred to the committee, on certain conditions, a sum of Rs. 15,900, being a portion of the amount originally subscribed by the public for perpetuating the memory of the founder. The whole endowment funds of the school now amounted to Rs. 38,300, yielding Rs. 1,491-3-0 a year. The Secretary announced in conclusion that the Hon'ble Dr. Mohendralal Sircar had promised a silver medal to Srimati Sarala Ghosal, who had passed the F. A. Examination in 1888, taking up Physics as one of the subjects of the examination. Sir Comer Petheram then delivered an address to the young ladies, which happily did not echo his memorable Convocation sentiments.

GREAT interest is naturally taken by the European community in the new fast mails to Bombay, the first of which was run on Wednesday. For a little extra charge, pre-paid foreign letters can be posted 24 hours later than usual, and the arrangement will be conducted for eight weeks and its continuance will depend on its financial results. The Government is determined rightly enough not to allow the costs of this luxury.

WE have received the first number of a neatly got up Monthly published at Bombay called the Family Magazine. It is a modest venture and is the outcome of an amalgamation of the "Literary Album" and the "Students' Magazine" necessitated by financial reasons. We trust it will get more public support in its renovated form. An excellent likeness of the Queen Empress and a view of Mount Everest accompany the number.

WE read in the *Englishman*:—

"Though the date has not been officially decided, it is practically settled that the Government of India Offices will close in Calcutta on the 6th of April. The Government thus leaves Calcutta this season somewhat later than usual, and this indication that it is beginning to recognize its responsibilities in the matter of its residence in Calcutta is satisfactory so far as it goes. It is hoped that there may not be a break this season in the continuity of work consequent on the move to Simla. A portion of each office will be sent on to Simla, while the remainder continues at work in Calcutta; when the advance section has opened at Simla the latter will close in Calcutta and move to the hills. In this way it is expected that the delay which has hitherto occurred in the office work while the establishments were en route to Simla will be avoided, and work be continued without a break. The date of his Excellency the Viceroy's departure is not yet fixed, but it will probably not take place until some days after the closure of the offices. Members of Council and Secretaries to Government will, of course, remain in Calcutta until his Excellency leaves."

This is of course as a small instalment of the necessary reform, but we are by no means satisfied with it. The larger issues must soon engage Lord Lansdowne's attention and public demand will not be satisfied so long as wholesale deportation is not stopped. Calcutta as the seat of Government should always have the main Secretariat establishments and only a very small portion ought to accompany the Viceroy when the heat of the plains may prove intolerable to His Excel-

lency. We can quite understand Lord Lansdowne's disinclination to set the weight of unanimous official opinion wholly at naught at the very commencement of his regime, but His Excellency has given earnest of larger reforms which we hope to see undertaken and accomplished soon. It is said that the Viceroy is expected to reach Simla about the middle of April. His Excellency visits a few of the principal towns on the way from Calcutta to Umballa.

REUTER telegraphs the following forecast of the Queen's Speech on the reassembling of Parliament:—"Cordial relations exist with all Foreign Powers; Sikkin negotiations resulting favourably; condition of Ireland improved. Proposals will be made for the development of the resources of the country; and the Speech will announce a notable increase in the Estimates for the purpose of strengthening the defences of the nation. Bills are announced to complete Local Government in England, and extend the same to Scotland, and also to establish a Ministry of Agriculture."

On dit that Mr. Westmacott is to be retained at present on special Excise duty with a view to his being eventually appointed Excise Commissioner for Bengal. We hope Dame Rumour does not in this instance belie her reputation as a lying jade, and that Sir Stuart Bayley will keep clear of such a job, for a job it would certainly be. There was a time when there were three Abkari Commissioners, and one by one they were all done away with as not required. Nothing has happened since to suggest a revival of those offices as necessary unless it be to provide a buffer or find a fat post for a favorite. The thirst for increased taxes is the cause of the many complaints that now prevail and they won't be put down by only setting up a buffer. We may transfer the burthen of blame from one shoulder to another, but a burthen it would remain and a heavy one too over the suffering tax-payers. At any rate the selection is not a happy one; if we must have an officer, we must have one who has some sympathy for the people of the country, and Mr. Westmacott makes no concealment of his dislike to natives. The only claim he has to the appointment of Excise Commissioner is that he has lately written a report noticing unfavourably the working of the out-still system in Hooghly and Howrah. But is he not himself, as District Officer of Howrah, responsible for the abuses which his report discloses? If we are to have an Abkari Commissioner at all, Mr. Buckland has, we think, the best claim to the post. His report on the Bombay and Madras Excise systems is a first rate one, and, though we do not wholly agree in the views expressed therein, it evinces a consummate ability and contains much valuable information. He has just the tact and energy for the management of a department.

WAR-CLOUDS now fill the sky of European politics, and people there are who doubt if the forthcoming Paris Exhibition will ever be a reality. M. Meline met with obstacles in the formation of the new French Cabinet, which was expected to be a moderate one and colourless as regards policy, just to tide over the Exhibition. M. Rouvier accepted the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, and General Billot that of War. M. Freycinet or Ribot was to be appointed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But M. Meline has failed to complete his cabinet and has resigned. The *Morning Post* says that, in view of the war prospect, the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge to Gibraltar has much significance, and will probably result in the improvement of the defences there being taken in hand immediately. There have been serious riots in Rome connected with the demonstrations against increased taxation. The Chamber of Deputies have passed a vote of confidence in M. Crispi in regard to the measures taken to deal with the riots. The opposition in the Chamber, however, made persistent endeavours to pass a vote of censure. But the Chamber has again passed a vote of confidence in the Premier.

A MADRAS correspondent of the *Englishman* thinks it of sufficient importance to telegraph:—"Sir Madava Row, whom the Congress people claim as a hearty supporter, writes in the *Madras Times* that the possession of loyalty and attachment is sometimes even disadvantageous, as the possessor is exposed to obloquy from the growing democracy around. Things have been allowed to advance so far that the genuine loyalty and attachment have to be disguised more or less. Let all well-wishers of the Government collectively, carefully, and thoughtfully read and consider all I have so far explained on the subject. Does it not appear to the most elementary political wisdom that this is an unsatisfactory state of things, ominous for the future? Remember that it is not a stationary state of things, but actually one that is growing worse. The Government of India apparently looks on with the apathy and helplessness which are the natural instincts of the English rulers, dried to death by the tropical heat of India. They were more alive when the Empire was young." Hardly anything can be made one of this rignmarole and it is clear that the correspondent has misunderstood or is bent on misrepresenting the Madras "Thinker."

PRISONERS and witnesses seem to fare alike in the hands of the Police and the Chief Justice of Madras, where Police torture is supposed to be more rampant than any where else, has had to take very severe notice of the treatment that witnesses are subjected to. A witness who was chiefly instrumental in exposing a case of forgery, and against whom there was no suspicion, was made a prisoner and kept in custody for fourteen days. The Chief Justice declares it to be a disgrace to the Magistrate who committed the case that the witness was actually remanded to custody because he cashed a certain cheque. "That an old pensioned servant of the Government, over eighty years of age, by whose uprightness and good sense this fraud on the Government was prevented, should have been subjected to such treatment, calls for the strictest condemnation, and is one more instance of the incorrigible habit of the detective authorities in this country to make prisoners of those who give them information." Witnesses though not imprisoned in all cases are generally very roughly treated and the administration of criminal justice must be very defective so long as this state of affairs continues, for witnesses would be, and are, unwilling to come forward and depose to what they know. Bengal is anything but an exception to the rule.

THOSE who delight in descanting upon the general "untrustworthiness" of native railway guards and drivers will be silenced by the unanswerable testimony of recent official returns on the subject. The East Indian Railway has a staff of upwards of two hundred native drivers who are engaged in working goods and ballast trains on the main line, as well as mail and mixed trains on all branch lines. The railway authorities estimate that the saving in wages effected by the introduction of Native drivers, shunters, and firemen has amounted since 1875 to the end of 1887 to the large sum of over fifty-one lakhs. The North-Western Railway employs 204 Native drivers, and over a large portion of its Punjab Section uses them exclusively. All shunting work is done by them and a considerable proportion of the goods traffic is also in their charge. The rates of pay for the men on this line are small. They range from ten annas to a rupee a day after seven years' service. The Bombay lines, however, pay Rs. 200 a month to some of their Native drivers. In Bengal, the Eastern and Northern Bengal Railways employ 62 Native drivers and shunters; the Tirhoot line employs 23. The figures show an increase in comparison with previous returns, and the work of the Native drivers is favourably reported on. Their education is improving, and their professional attainments are of a superior character. In the matter of "trustworthiness" in their work an improvement is similarly admitted. When economy can be had without sacrificing efficiency the railway authorities would be utterly without justification if they did not avail of the services of these men to the fullest possible

extent. The Railway investor would care more for his dividend, we suppose, than for sentimental prejudices and the cheap working of our railways would reduce the necessity of a Government guarantee to the lowest minimum.

SOMEWHAT late in the day have the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association come forward with their expression of satisfaction at the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the Viceroyalty of India. They presented their address of welcome on Wednesday last and received the usual reply. The address claims special privileges and concessions on the ground of backwardness and ignorance and is good enough to hold out the following inducement to the Viceroy:—"We assure your Excellency that any recognition and sympathy you can bestow upon the few claims we may from time to time have to put forward, will be repaid in the future, as we are proud to say, has been the case in the performance of whatever service the State may require from us."

THE Tank-filling Nuisance case occupied two whole days in the Police Court last week when the prosecution examined some residents of the neighbourhood of the tank and a number of medical gentlemen including the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar. All deposed to the great nuisance, but none unfortunately suggested means for stopping or mitigating it. The prosecution presses for committal to the Sessions considering the important points at issue and Mr. Marsden is agreeable to the suggestion. It would be interesting to know who would have to go to the Dock. The Corporation has appointed a strong Committee to examine the whole question.

A MAHOMEDAN of College Square named Abdul Rahim has come by his death while in the hands of the Police. He in common with others was arrested for gambling and is said to have attempted to escape while on the way to the thanna. In doing so he is said to have been caught by constable Balgovind and fallen down, the constable falling over him. It is in evidence that "the constable and lance-corporal Amir Ali assaulted the deceased with blows and fists and carried him away." After a while he expressed his inability to proceed on foot any longer, when he was placed on a cart, but in the thanna the unfortunate man expired. The other man, Jumun Shiek, who was under custody, on arrival at the thanna reported that he was assaulted by lance-corporal Amir Ali with blows. Subsequently the father of the deceased petitioned Mr. Lambert, praying for a full inquiry into the matter, stating that he has evidence to prove that his son had died from injuries received at the hands of the police. Dr. Mackenzie, who held the post mortem examination, stated that he found three abrasions on the front and inner side of the right knee and two in front of the left knee-joint. There was also a rupture of the spleen 5 inches in length, and the 8th and 9th ribs were fractured. There was also 58 ounces of dark fluid blood accumulated in the abdominal cavity. He was of opinion that the deceased died from loss of blood caused from the rupture of the spleen. Baboo Khan, the father of the deceased, said that there were several people who could prove the assault, but through fear none of them would give any evidence against the police. He would not be the complainant in the case, as he was too poor to defray the expenses that would be necessary for the purpose. The proof of assault is at present insufficient and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased met with his death from rupture of spleen. An open verdict would not in future debar any prosecution that may be brought to bear on the case when the trial could be proceeded with in the Police Court. It is possible that the Deputy Commissioner of Police may get further light in the matter, and that witnesses might be forthcoming who would prove the assault by the policemen. We are sure Mr. Lambert will leave nothing undone to clear up the matter which seems to be very suspicious. It will be in the memory of our readers that a man employed in our press came by his death under somewhat similar circumstances and it was not without considerable exertions of our predecessor that the offenders were

brought to book. There is an amount of officious zeal in our Police underlings which requires very much to be curbed.

A FINE ARRAY.

It is easy to make assertions, but often difficult to prove them. People demand a verification of any statement that may be made, and it is right that they should. The people of India have been familiar but a short time with an article that has won great popularity in England, the United States, Canada and Australia. It could hardly be expected that in so short a period the real worth of this article could be ascertained, and yet so valuable is it that hundreds of voluntary statements have been given. Following are short extracts taken from a few of the many hundreds already received:

Mr. T. Rogers Rean, of Moria Hill, Mazagon, Bombay, writing under date of May 29, 1888, says, "I beg to state that I have received very great benefit from the use of Warner's SAFE Cure for an affection of the kidneys."

Sister M. Teresa, of St. Mary's Convent, Lowther Castle, Allahabad, N. W. P., says, "We are glad to say that two sisters who have been taking Warner's SAFE Cure are much better. We strongly recommend the medicine."

Mr. Frank Stuart, of 28, Freeschool Street, Calcutta, a gentleman widely known throughout India, writes: "Warner's SAFE Cure has made a new man of me. For years I suffered the most frightful agony from an enlarged liver. I used fifteen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and was restored to perfect health. I earnestly and conscientiously urge upon all who may be suffering from kidney and liver complaint to at once commence the use of this great remedy."

General W. F. Nuthall, who lived thirty-six years in India, and whose present address is 10, Edith Terrace, Edith Grove, Brompton, S. W., London, England, says: "Warner's SAFE Cure is a medicine which has no peer for all diseases of the kidneys and liver. It has given me a new lease of life. It is a remedy, I think, particularly designed for climates such as India, and I hope soon to hear that steps have been taken which will enable the inhabitants of that country to receive benefit from its use."

Such statements from such sources are unquestionable, and conclusively prove the value of the remedy of which they speak. They are not from obscure and unknown persons, but of eminent people living right here in India, where the truth of their assertions can be easily verified. Thousands are suffering to-day needlessly who might be made well and happy by the use of the same means testified to above.

The remedy which cured General Nuthall, and the other people mentioned above, can be procured of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32 page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise it in substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S. F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumptions, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Extract.

"THE STUFF THAT DREAMS ARE MADE OF."

(ARGOSY.)

From time immemorial, dreams have been the wonderland of waking hours. Hope and fear have wrought them into their own fabric. Superstition has seized upon them and worked up a curious ritual of "dreams that go by contraries," of "dreams of the morning light," of dreams with significances, some of which seem natural enough, whilst to a few of those apparently most arbitrary. Science herself has offered a certain amount of explanation.

Dreaming is an experience which may be called common to humanity, though it varies so widely in different individual that, in a few exceptional cases, it is absolutely unknown.

Certainly dreams are often made of materials very inadequate to their finished result. Abercrombie relates that during an alarm of a French invasion in Edinburgh, it had been arranged that the first intimation of the enemy's approach was to be the firing of a gun from the castle. A certain gentleman, a zealous volunteer, retired to bed, dreamed that he heard this gun, went out, and witnessed and joined in the proceeding of the troops. At this juncture he was awakened by his wife in a great fright she having had a similar dream. It was ascertained that the falling of a pair of tongs in an upper chamber was the common origin of the dream in two minds already predisposed to the same line of fancy.

Another instance is given of a person sleeping in a room where a flat iron was allowed to scorch a woollen garment. The sleeper dreamed that the house was burned down, and that she could not escape because all her clothes were destroyed!

A gentleman, who, before retiring to sleep, had been reading a book of picture-que travels, dreamed that he was journeying across the Rocky Mountains. He was attacked by two Mexicans, and after a gallant fight was taken prisoner. His captors believed him to be possessor of secret treasure, and in order to make him reveal its whereabouts put him to the torture of stripping his feet and holding them to a fire. Waking with a cry of agony, he discovered that his hot-water bottle had escaped from its flannel swathings, and that the undue heat of his toes had conjured up all the rest of the tragic story!

A French physiologist caused many curious experiments to be made on himself during sleep. These experiments took the form of trifling physical sensation, which produced almost invariably a wonderfully exaggerated effect on the sleeping mind. Thus a feather tickling the lips was converted into the horrible punishment of mask of pitch being applied to the face. A bottle of eau de Cologne held to his nose sent him into a dream of a perfumer's shop in Cairo. A pinch on the neck recalled the days of his boyhood and the old family physician applying a blister to that region.

One authority declares that in a dream "he made a voyage to India, spending several days in Calcutta, continued his journey to Egypt, visited cataraacts pyramids, and held confidential interviews with Mohammed Ali, Cleopatra, and Saladin, the whole journey apparently occupying several months; but he had slept only an hour.

Scientific writers admit that there is a type of dream in which coming physical disease or disaster is shadowed forth—some bodily sensation, perhaps too slight to be noticed by the subject when awake, yet contriving to impress itself in some symbolic form on the sleeping mind. The more striking instances of this sort may serve to explain how, in some lesser degree, certain symbols are likely to attach themselves to certain painful sensations or conditions, until at last they are finally accepted as mysterious presages of evil.

Courad Gesner, the eminent naturalist, dreamed that he was bitten on the left side by a venomous serpent. In a short time a severe carbuncle appeared on the very spot, terminating his life in the space of three days. Another scientific man, who dreamed of being bitten by a black cat, also suffered in the same way.

A learned Jesuit, author of many erudite theological works, saw, one night in his sleep, a man laying his hand upon his chest, who announced to him that he would soon die. He was then in perfect health, but was shortly after carried off by a pulmonary disorder.

A lady who had a dream in which she saw all objects dim and obscured as by a mist, was soon after attacked by a disease of the eye, of which that was a symptom.

A dream of a great fire in which the sleeper himself seemed to be consumed, was followed soon after by an attack of inflammation of the brain. Apoplexy, epilepsy, and similar diseases are often preceded by frightful dreams in which the sleeper feels himself "alped by Indians, thrown over precipices, or torn to pieces by wild beasts. Such

"Miserable nights

So full of fearful dreams, of ugly sights!"

should be treated as "warnings" in the truest sense of that word—as sent by Nature to foretell impending evils which skill and wisdom may be able to avert.

Thus, if Science has dispelled such old wives' fables as that to dream of marriage signified a death or to dream of a cat meant to meet a foe, she has certainly added mysteries and terrors of her own to the subject. One learned man has actually tried to systematise these subtle premonitions—to make them more available for use and guidance. In his opinion—

"Lively dreams are in general a sign of the excitement of nervous action.

"Soft dreams are a sign of slight irritation of the head; often in nervous fevers announcing the approach of a favourable crisis.

"Frightful dreams are a sign of determination of blood to the head.

"Dreams about blood and red objects are signs of inflammatory conditions.

"Dreams of distorted forms are frequently a sign of obstructions and diseases of the liver.

"Dreams in which the patient imagines torture or injury of any limb indicate disease in that limb.

"Dreams about death often pre-ede apoplexy, which is connected with determination of blood to the head."

An educated and very sensible lady had been through a rather fatiguing social day. On retiring to bed she soon fell asleep, and, presently dreamed, that an old man clothed in black approached her holding out an iron crown apparently of enormous weight. As he drew near she recognised the features of her father, who had been dead for many years. He addressed her thus: "My daughter during my lifetime I was forced to wear this crown; death relieved me of the burden, but it now descends to you." He placed it on her head and gradually disappeared. Immediately she felt a weight and tightness about her brow. Further, to add to her torture, the rim of the crown was studded on the inside with sharp points which wounded her forehead as that blood ran down her face. She awoke agitated and excited, but otherwise quite well, and found she had been asleep little more than half an hour. On falling asleep again the dream was repeated, with the additional circumstance that the apparition of her father now reproached her for unwillingness to wear the crown. When she awoke again she found she had been asleep for three hours. Again she returned to bed, and the dream was repeated in broad daylight.

She now arose and made her toilet. Going over the circumstances of her dream, she recollected having heard her father say that during his youth, spent in distant land, he had been subject to epileptic convulsions consequent on accident, and that he had been cured by the operation of trephining.

On a sister entering her room, she proceeded to narrate the picturesque vision which had, naturally, made such an impression on her memory. While thus engaged, suddenly gave a shriek, became unconscious, and fell upon the floor in true epileptic convulsions, though the attack was but a slight one. A week afterwards the dream was repeated, and was followed by another attack. Under suitable treatment both dream and attack ceased to recur.

It is a most singular fact that under certain combined conditions of fatigue, discomfort, and malaria, whole bodies of men—such as companies of soldiers—have been seized by the same terrific dream, and have awakened simultaneously, shrieking with terror. Such an instance is related by Laurent, when, after a forced march, 800 French soldiers were packed in a ruined Calabrian monastery which could ill accommodate half that number. At midnight, frightful cries issued from every corner of the building as frightened men rushed from it, each declaring that it was the abode of the Evil One—that they had seen him, in the form of a big black dog, who threw himself upon their breasts for an instant and then disappeared. The men were persuaded to return to the same shelter on the next night, their officers promising to keep watch beside them. Shortly after midnight the same scene was re-enacted—the same cries, the same sight, as the soldiers rushed forth in a body to escape the suffocating embrace of the black dog. The wakeful officers had seen nothing.

Correspondence.

HOWRAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

The sanitary condition of this place is much better this year, than it was during the last year. Deaths from cholera are, comparatively with last year, much less this year, though the average rate of mortality from various other cases is greater, but this is perhaps attributable to that unavoidable fatality to which every one is subject. The Howrah 'Peoples' Association' is making remarkable progress. Many thanks are due to its Vice-President, Babu Hari Mohun Bose, whose devotedness and perseverance in the direction of the amelioration of the condition of the people of Howrah, have been thoroughly appreciated. The Babu has done a lasting good to the public in general, by his indefatigable exertions towards the abolition of the Howrah Floating-bridge toll, which, thank God, have now been crowned with success. The vice of drinking which was so rampant here, is now decidedly getting more and more unpopular, and it may now be hoped that it will be very soon permanently discarded by the educated class. The Vice-President is remarkably simple and honest in his habits and principles, and his personal example carries a great weight in reforming the minds of the people of the Association.

Truth.

Howrah

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—February 20, 1889.

GENERAL.—Moulvi Mahomed Nussiruddin, Temporary Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880, in that District, vice Babu Deno Nath Chuckerbutty, transferred.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for one month, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 22nd January, 1889.

Babu Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for six months, under sections 128 and 141 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st November, 1888.

Babu Jamini Mohun Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Khulna, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20 February, 1889.

Mr. B. De, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Khulna.

Moulvi Fuzul Rahman, Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipore, Julpuri, is allowed leave for two months and ten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant.

Babu Ganendra Chunder Mukerji is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector at Alipore, in the District of Julpuri, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Fuzul Rahman, or until further orders.

Babu Nanilal Mukerji, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpuri, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present officiating appointment as Teshildar of Alipore in that District.

The services of Mr. E. H. C. Walsh, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Darjiling, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of his Government.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Daltons Magistrate and Collector, Murahidabad, is allowed furlough for one year 11 months and 29 days, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6 March 1889.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Murahidabad, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Lee, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

Police.—Mr. F. E. Kemp, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Patna City Police, is allowed leave for four months under section 124 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gopal Hari Mullik, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the 24 Pergunah District.

Registration.—Babu Nil Ruttan Roy Chowdhury, Special Sub-Registrar, Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd instant.

Munshi Mir Muktasin Hossain, Rural Sub-Registrar, Sailkopa, Jessore, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nil Ruttan Roy Chowdhury, or until further orders.

Ecclesiastical.—The Revd. J. Lillie, Officiating Senior Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12 January, 1889, vice the Revd. G. G. Gillan, retired.

Education.—Mr. G. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Gopal Chunder Bannerji, First Munsiff of Sylhet, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Purneah, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station.

Babu Grish Chunder Chuckerbutty, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at the sudder station of the Mymensingh District, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Surendra Nath Mozumdar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Noakhally, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Janaki Nath Dutt, Munsiff of Fenny, in the District of Noakhally, on leave, is appointed to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Hughly, to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore for one year.

Babu Gopal Chunder Chatterji, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Chandpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Raj Narain Mukerji, or until further orders.

Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested, under section 407 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, First Munsiff of Brahmunberiah, in the District of Tipperah, at present officiating as a Munsiff at Nema in the District of Midnapore, is confirmed in the latter appointment.

Babu Hara Gobind Mukerji, First Munsiff of Perozopore, in the District of Backergunge, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Tipperah, to be ordinarily stationed at Brahmunberiah.

Babu Hara Gobind Mukerji will, however, continue to act as Subordinate Judge of Dinapore, during the absence, on deputiation, of Babu Baroda Prosunno Shome, or until further orders.

Babu Lal Singh, Third Munsiff of Nema, in the District of Midnapore, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Backergunge, to be ordinarily stationed at Perozopore, but to act as an Additional Munsiff in the District of Sarun, to be ordinarily stationed at Sewan for one year.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Janaki Nath Dutt, Munsiff of Fenny, in the District of Noakhally, is allowed leave for four days, under section 73, rule 1 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st February, 1889.

Babu Rajnarain Mukerji, Second Munsiff of Chandpore, in the District of Tipperah, is allowed leave for one month, viz., 12 days under section 73, rule 3 of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining period under section 73, rule 1 of the Code, with effect from the 19th February, 1889, or from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gobind Chunder Dey, Second Munsiff of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, under section 73, rule 1 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th January 1889.

Babu Umesh Chunder Sen, First Munsiff of Sathkira, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 73, rule 1 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th January, 1889.

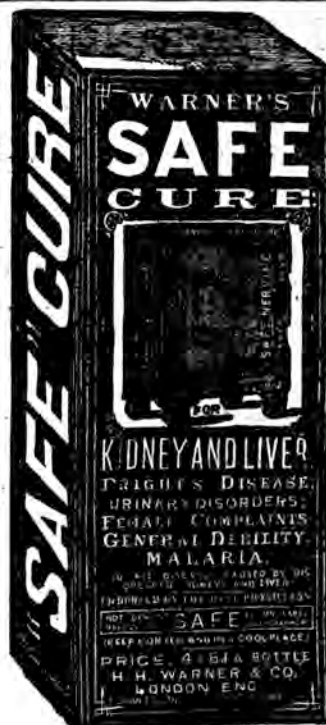
Babu Hari Narain Roy, Munsiff of Sibgunge, in the District of Rajshahye, is allowed leave for three months, under section 73, rule 1 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Gopal Krishna Ghose, Second Munsiff of Narail, in the District of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, viz., 11 days under section 73, rule 3 of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining period under section 73, rule 1 of the Code, with effect from the 21st January, 1889.

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And the manjees of boat transporting forest produce shall hold a printed license duly filled up in accordance with the sample form to be obtained from the office of the Officer in charge of the Sunderbuns Forest Division at Kyd Street Calcutta and the said printed licence shall bear the signature of the lessee himself or that of his agent, whose signature and residence must be recorded in the office of the said officer at Calcutta.

ROBERT ELLIS,
Deputy Conservator of Forest,
Sunderbuns Division.

12 Kyd Street,
Calcutta,
The 9-2-89.

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NOTICE.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Admission to Government House on the occasion of the Investitures of the most exalted Order of the Star of India and of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire, to be held on Friday the 1st March 1889 at 9 P. M., will be by tickets issued from the Office of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

All persons desiring to attend other than members of the above Orders, who will be officially present, are requested to apply to the Military Secretary stating the number of tickets and the names of the persons for whom they are required.

Applications for tickets will be received up to Saturday the 23rd February 1889 after which date tickets will be issued and no application will be entertained.

All applications to be marked on the outside of the corner (Investiture application.)

By Command,
WILLIAM BERESFORD Lt. Col.
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
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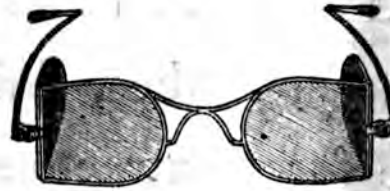
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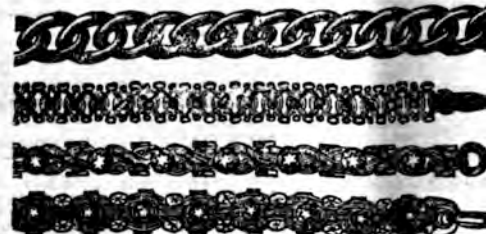
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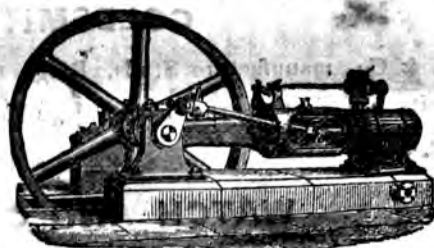
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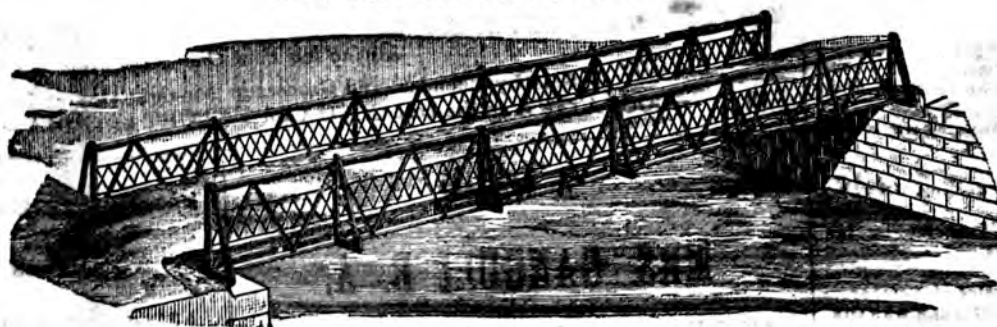
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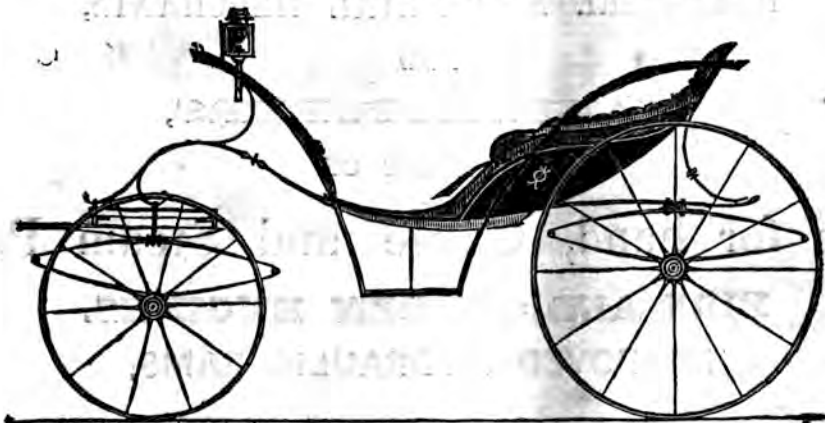
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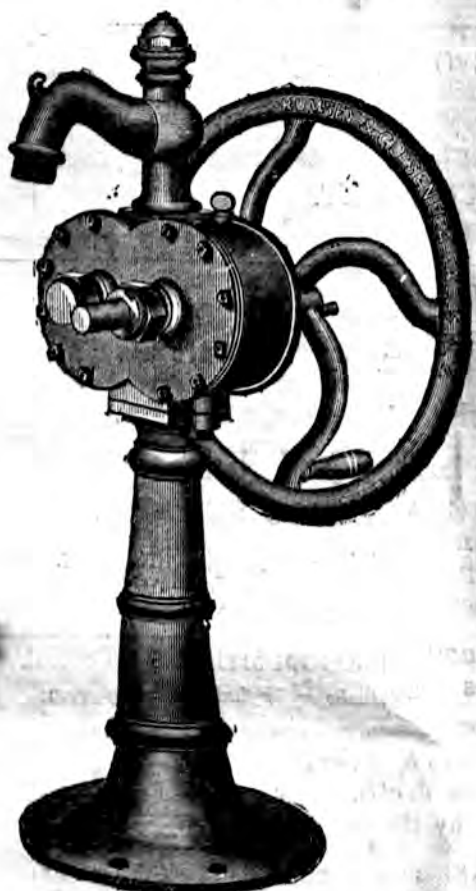
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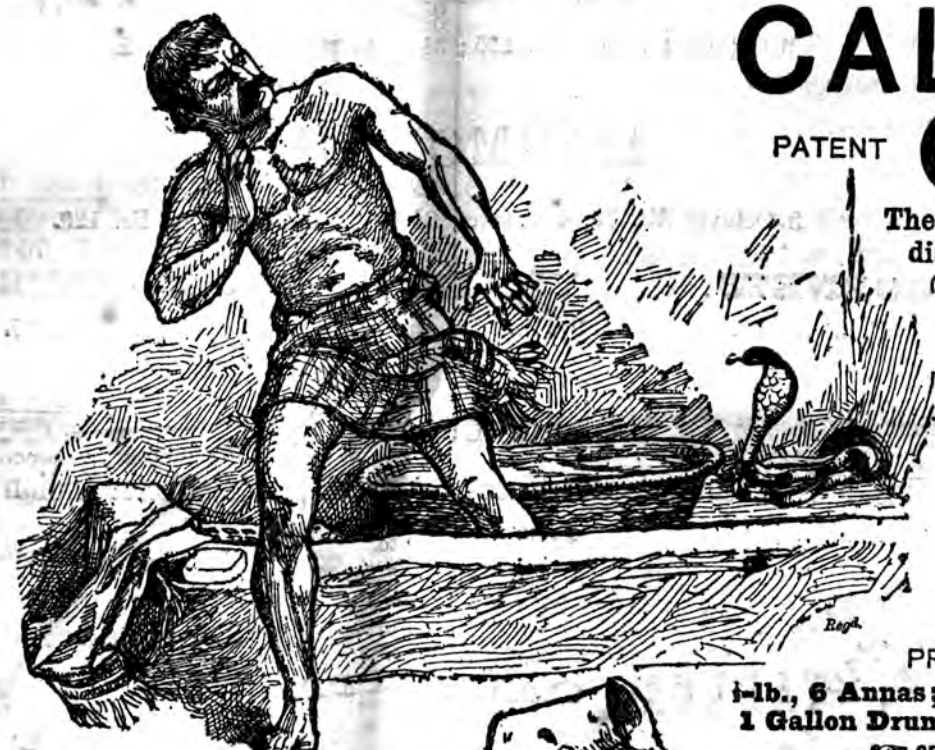
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তারের তিন খাক বাজ ও অর্থপত্র চিক।
মূল্য প্রতিজোড় ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের শীর্ষস্থল। পরীক্ষা করলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকঘর কোম্পানি লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষভরক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—
বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাস্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্মী, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডি: মাজিফেট, হুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডি: ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, জলিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডি: রেজিষ্টার লক্ষ্মী, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, বাঁচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাড়ী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম. এ., প্রফেসর প্রেনিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবঙ্গ চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র শ্যামগুপ্ত রায় ডি: মাজিফেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডি: কলেজের সওকাল, ত্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডি: কলেজের দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

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